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sula we reached the gentle northern slope of Schoodic Mountain. Its summit is very similar to the summits of Mt. Desert mountains,—bare rock with thickets of alder, *Viburnum cassinoides* and red oak,—but where I should have looked for dwarfed spruces or for *Pinus rigida*, I found *Pinus Banksiana* instead. Strange, weather-beaten, dwarfed shrubs they were, twisted into many a fantastic shape along the wind-swept summit, and very different from the handsome trees we had seen below. Descending the western cliffs of the mountain we returned to our starting point by a wood path running near the western coast, and here we saw very little of the *Pinus Banksiana*, showing that it is more abundant towards the eastward in the interior of the peninsula.

This unreported coast station of *Pinus Banksiana*, so much farther south than hitherto known, has always had great interest for me in connection with the studies upon the flora of Mt. Desert in which I have for many years been engaged. The locality is separated from Mt. Desert Island by a bay not over five miles in width, yet up to the present time no observer has seen even a single tree of *Pinus Banksiana* upon that island.

#### ***Pinus Banksiana* with *Corema Conradii*.**

BY JOHN H. REDFIELD.

When Mr. Rand a year or two ago mentioned to me the existence of *Pinus Banksiana* upon Schoodic Peninsula, I was very desirous to visit the locality, and on the 24th August last I was enabled to do so in company with Mr. Theodore D. White, a member of the Agassiz Club of New York. At that time I had not the benefit of Mr. Rand's notes as given above, and ignorant of the topography, we were obliged to make our search very much at random. From Winter Harbor we drove by the road which crosses to the *eastern* side of the peninsula and then turns southerly till it terminates in a farm. Long before reaching this terminus we passed through a forest composed almost exclusively of *Pinus Banksiana*, the trees reaching to the height of at least twenty or thirty feet. Occasionally a spruce or arbor vitæ appeared

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NOTE.—Since the above was written I have received a letter from Mr. Day, correcting me in one important particular. He states that his specimen of *Pinus Banksiana* came from Prospect Harbor, Goldsboro, a station lying on the eastern shore of the Schoodic Peninsula, not on the western shore where I found this pine. My discovery of it both there and on Schoodic Mountain appears, therefore, to have been the fortunate result of a misunderstanding. Mr. Day's station was evidently somewhere north of the station discovered by Mr. Redfield.

but for the most part this pine seemed to have displaced the usual coniferous growth of the Maine coast. Its very short leaves give the tree somewhat the aspect of a spruce, but its less conical form, and the bunching of the leaves towards the extremity of the twigs, after the usual manner of pines, render it easy to recognize even at a distance. We continued to see more or less of this pine, until our road brought us out of the woods. An attempt to follow a wood path to the summit of Schoodic Mountain was frustrated by want of time. But Mr. Rand's article above shows that our two separate visits covered both sides of the peninsula as well as the mountain itself (427 feet in height). We may therefore safely conclude that this peculiar species abounds over the whole peninsula. The locality is the most southern one on record, being in latitude about  $44^{\circ} 20'$ . Mr. Lindsay, an intelligent resident of the vicinity, told me that he knew of its existence at intervals to a distance of at least twenty-five miles northward. It would be interesting to know what degree of continuity there may be between these localities, and the larger areas in northern Maine.

While gazing at the trees of *Pinus Banksiana* we were surprised at finding ourselves in the midst of a remarkable station of *Corema Conradii*. This plant was growing most abundantly in the open, rocky glades among the pines, and seemed to cover every spot where there was sufficient earth to support it. One of these glades was about 250 feet in length by 125 feet in width, and another of nearly equal extent was also covered more or less with patches of *Corema*, and probably we did not see its utmost limits. Wherever the glades were closed by a more compact growth of pines the *Corema* disappeared, and was replaced mostly by *Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*. In the localities of *Corema* farther west and south which I have seen, the accompanying tree growth has usually been of *Pinus rigida*, but evidently this little shrub is equally at home with *Pinus Banksiana*.\*

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\*I may here state that Mr. T. G. White has recently found *Corema* upon the summit of Mt. Batty, near Camden, Me., where Prof. Chickering saw it in 1859 and 1860, and where it eluded my search in 1885. Three new localities have been revealed upon Mt. Desert I.; one upon Beech Mountain, where it has been seen by Mr. Rand; another near Ship Harbor, east of Bass Harbor, seen by Mrs. Annie S. Downs; and the third upon Beech Cliff, east of the locality first named, seen there by Mrs. L. R. Boggs. The locality on Beech Mountain is especially interesting, as the mountain is rarely visited by anyone.